

America. This consists of three plates with twenty pages of descriptions. Plates I and III are the same as in the two copies of the complete work in the Gray Herbarium library and in that among the Deane books, but plate II is quite different. The usual one is made up of two figures, *Cheilanthes Cooperae* and *C. vestita*, both represented by whole plants, while the other, without names on the plate, contains three drawings of ferns, the first two of detached fronds only, numbered one, two and three, which, according to the text, are respectively *C. Cooperae*, *C. lanuginosa*, and *C. californica*.

Apparently this particular Part I was sent out as a prospectus and in the final publication a new plate II was substituted. The original plate II was eventually redrawn, with the omission of *C. Cooperae*, and issued as plate VI.—RUTH D. SANDERSON, Gray Herbarium.

NOTES ON THE FLORA OF HAVERHILL, MASSACHUSETTS.—Two years of collecting in Haverhill, Essex County, Massachusetts, has disclosed several interesting introductions and extensions of ranges. During the spring of 1932 I made several trips to Gray and Cole's Nursery and collected introduced plants growing as weeds among the beds. The entire nursery was covered by a rather peculiar looking *Poa* which Prof. Fernald identified as *Poa Chapmaniana* Scrib. This plant is a native of the South, growing as far north as Delaware. The only previously known records to the north of Virginia are one from Arlington, District of Columbia¹ and one from Townsend, Delaware.² A single plant of another uncommon grass was also collected. This was *Apera spica-venti* (L.) Beauv., which is known in Massachusetts only from collections made in South Boston in 1878 and 1879. The beds were also full of *Draba verna* L. and a strange member of the *Caryophyllaceae* in which the flowers were borne in umbels. This was found to be *Holosteum umbellatum* L., new to Massachusetts. This plant was found growing in company with *Draba verna* in the Hiti Nursery at Pomfret, Connecticut by Mr. F. W. Hunnewell in 1924,³ the first record in New England. It was later found by Mr. C. A. Weatherby and Mr. W. A. Anderson along the Cliff Walk at Newport, Rhode Island. Mr. Cole told me that they have received plants from the Hiti Nursery and the *Holosteum* was probably introduced in this manner.

¹ Hitchcock, A. S. and Standley, P. C., Cont. U. S. Nat. Herb. xxi. 88 (1919).

² Long, Bayard, *Bartonia*, no. 10: 35 (1927-1928).

³ Hunnewell, F. W., *RHODORA*, xxvi. 199 (1924).

In September a visit to the town dump on Primrose Street was rewarded by the discovery of two more interesting introductions. The first of these was *Axyris amarantoides* L., hitherto known in New England by a single collection made in North Bridgton, Maine in 1921 by Mrs. E. M. Mead.¹ This plant is a native of Siberia which has become naturalized in the Middle West and appears to be spreading eastward. The other was *Plantago arenaria* W. & K., a pretty European weed which is establishing itself in North America.

At the mouth of Cottle's Creek I found *Scirpus pedicellatus* Fernald, which was previously known in Massachusetts only from Berkshire County. Another interesting extension of range was that of *Bidens cernua* L., var. *minima* (Huds.) DC., which had been taken in the state only at Amherst and in Berkshire County. This plant was found along the shores of both Kenoza Lake and Crystal Lake. It seems probable that this will be found to be growing in all parts of the state as more extensive botanizing is done. Specimens of all the plants mentioned have been deposited in the herbarium of the New England Botanical Club.—STUART K. HARRIS, Gray Herbarium, Cambridge.

RORIPPA AMPHIBIA IN ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY, MAINE.—A recent note² on the occurrence of this plant in Connecticut and near Montreal in Canada, calls to mind that the writer made collection of the same species in Maine, on June 18 and August 12, 1928. Specimens from the August collection have been identified by Mr. C. A. Weatherby.

The station is at the southeastern extremity of Lake Auburn, Auburn, Androscoggin County, Maine. This section of the lake is between the Auburn-Turner roads (Highway No. 4) and the trolley road (now discontinued) which connected the townships named. Large amounts of filling have been used in building the causeways for the roads referred to, though no dumping ground exists there.

On the visit in June, the plants, which were numerous, were in full flower. The visit in August showed all of the capsules withered. Upon a careful search we were unable to find any capsules which had discharged seed. The submerged stems and branches were producing many young plants by budding.—ARTHUR H. NORTON, Museum of Natural History, Portland, Maine.

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¹ Fernald, M. L., RHODORA, xxix. 224 (1927).

² 1931, Bradley, RHODORA 33: 192.